

SOPHOMORES LAY TRAPS FOR FRESHMEN.

Several of Columbia's New Young Men Are Sad Victims.

KIDNAPPERS ON THE WATCH

Young Mr. Mapes, Vice-President of His Class, Spirited Off in an Old Cab.

WAS IMPRISONED WITH HORSES.

Carried Away to the Private Stables of Ex-Mayor Grace—A Butcher's Wagon Brings a Rescuing Party to One Point.

Columbia's freshmen were captured yesterday, as if they were savage and dangerous, at street corners, in front of their houses, on street cars, hustled into cabs, imprisoned in stables, and then paroled until this morning at 6 o'clock.

They fought furiously, they laid siege to one of the stables, they were active in reprisals, but they were to attend their annual dinner at the Holland House, and it was postponed. The sophomores studied their strategy and tactics for two weeks.

An old, old cab stood at 7 o'clock yesterday morning in front of the house of Miss S. Mapes, vice-president of his class. He came out at 8:30, stopped to look at the battered doors of the cab, and was thrown into it by two sophomores.

He fought with them while the cab rolled. His clothes and linen were torn, his wrists were bruised, and he was fighting yet when the cab entered the stable on One Hundredth street, near First avenue. Sophomore generosity, the sophomores say, caused his transfer to the private stables of ex-Mayor William R. Grace, at No. 124 East Seventy-fifth street, near Lexington avenue. C. P. Fox, secretary of the freshmen class, man of the dinner committee, was coming out of the railway train at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street station of the New York Central Railroad. He saw the sophomores waiting for him, returned to the train, which was starting, and rode to Forty-second street. His horse was waiting for him near the university, on One Hundred and Sixteenth street, and captured him there.

His friends surrounded a sophomore on the university grounds, but the School of Mines men came, rescued the prisoner and dispersed the freshmen. They went west in search of the stables. When they found the address of one of them six sophomores were on the way to increase its garrison.

Warned of the freshmen going on a Lexington avenue car, the six sophomores jumped into a butcher's wagon at East One Hundredth street and drove quickly enough to arrive at the stable at the same time as the invaders.

The doors were closed, but the sophomores fought their way through the freshmen's rank, and ascending to the roof through the hatch, went into the stable by the scuttle. The freshmen threw eggs at the doors and the stableman opened one of them, as if to scold. The freshmen who rushed in were captured.

The siege continued for an hour in spite of two policemen. Then the police was reinforced by the reserves of the East Sixty-seventh street station, who dispersed the besiegers.

These left as a guard J. H. Esser, small, round-faced and extremely active. He came to the stable door with rocks in his hands, which the stable guards saw. They opened the door and ran after him. He was caught in a butcher shop, where he was trying to hide on a shelf.

Five men carried him fighting with all his might to the stable, where he was subjected to the ignominy of making a flustering speech to the sophomores. Hatless, coatless, standing on a barrel, he said: "I regard it as a great honor to address this most illustrious class of Columbia. It is unsurpassable in any respect."

"In how many respects?" interrupted his tormentors. "In many respects," Esser continued, "but especially in one respect—I mean in the gentle courtesy to freshmen. Some say that the freshmen's victory in the football game was a fluke."

"Everybody says!" interrupted the crowd. "Everybody says!" continued Esser, "that the freshmen won the tug-of-war by tying the rope to a tree."

"Say something about the juniors!" shouted the crowd.

"The juniors have no self-respect," Esser said, "for they treat the freshmen as equals."

He proposed three cheers for the class of 1898, and then he was paroled. There were lights in various districts wherever sophomores were seen. One was in a stable on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street at least four sophomores were imprisoned for an hour. In N. Y. R. Grace's stable sophomores played imprisoned freshmen in the stable for a while for the benefit of reporters last night, but all the captives had been released on parole at 6 o'clock.

FISHERMEN CATCH STEERS

Thought They Were Sea Serpents at First—Believed to Have Fallen from the Glasgow.

David Hill and Edward Burtlew, on board the sloop Imogene, and William M. and E. M. Truex, on board the sloop Elk, all of Keyport, N. J., were sailing in Raritan Bay, Thursday, off Southwicks Spit Buoy, after a day's fishing. The sloops were near together when suddenly the crews of both espied two queer animals swimming about in the water. One of the crew aboard the Elk cried out: "Sea serpents!"

All that was discernible was a pair of broad heads, and the animals were through the water and toward the sloops. When the supposed monsters of the deep came closer, the boatmen were able to see that they were two queer animals swimming about in the water. One of the crew aboard the Elk cried out: "Sea serpents!"

A rude tackle was arranged on the decks of the sloops, and the animals were soon hauled aboard. The sloops were taken to Keyport and will be sold. It is thought that they were lost overboard from the Atlantic States line Glasgow, which collided with a coal barge on Thursday morning off Sandy Hook.

LOST A REAL LORD.

Ruthven, of the Red Whiskers and Rainbow Golf Stockings, Appears to Have Left Black Rock.

Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 10.—The best people of Black Rock and a portion of the society clique in this city are mourning the disappearance of Lord Ruthven, a real Scotch lord whose red whiskers, the middle, rainbow golf stockings and golf suits made him a striking person to gaze upon. The players, recognizing pictures of nobility. That prosaic volume gives Lord Ruthven's name as Charles H. Ruthven. Not long after his settlement here a few years ago his true identity became known, much to his discomfiture. The beginning of the end came one day last week when the Scotch lord's children were taken to the Charles Lee. He left the city almost at once. His only son, Charles, went with him.

The amount of Lord Ruthven's indebtedness is not authoritatively known. One of the creditors who received money was leaving Lord Ruthven called on Mr. Harris and gave him \$27 on account. Mr. Harris nearly dropped in a fit. He has only just recovered from the shock. The other creditors are wishing that they might have a similar experience.

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REAL-LIFE COMEDY OF A KNIGHT OFF.

Miss Sarah A. Says That It Is Mrs. Sarah A. Who Is Dreaming.

BOTH CLAIM ONE HOUSE.

A Case of Feminine Dromios Who Have Never Met, but Are at War.

POSTOFFICE BLUNDER TO BLAME

Mrs. Sarah A. Knight Thought Some Kind Friend Had Given Her the Handsome House of Miss Sarah A. Knight.

Sarah A. Knight, formerly of Baltimore, Md., lived until a few years ago, in a fine house at No. 11 West Twenty-eighth street, and although it is now occupied by a tenant, she has every reason to believe she owns it. Another Sarah A. Knight, still of Maryland, suddenly appears as a cloud upon the title of the premises. This is a startling story of feminine dromios.

About three years ago a New York capitalist passing through West Twenty-eighth street, was favorably impressed with the residence numbered eleven, and going to a real estate dealer told him to lose no time in finding out the name of the owner, and whether it was for sale. The real estate man promptly repaired to the office of the Register and discovered, after a patient search, that the dwelling stood in the name of, and was owned by, Sarah A. Knight, of Baltimore. He thereupon wrote a letter to the owner, offering \$50,000 cash for the property, which, by the way, was not as much by considerable as it was worth. This letter was sent to Baltimore where no Sarah A. Knight was known, but one of the inconveniently bright young persons always employed about post offices remembered that a former resident of Baltimore bore that name, and that she had moved to Havre de Grace, Md.

The letter was sent to that place and duly received, opened and read, not without surprise by Mrs. Sarah A. Knight. Mrs. Knight is a widow, not possessed of abundant means, and she had never purchased any metropolitan real estate, but she has a garden.

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Speaker Reed Sits on One Foot to Call "Time!"

HOUSE IGNORES PENSION FRAUDS.

Appropriation Bill Is Passed Without a Single Amendment.

\$141,263,850 TO SPEND.

Question of Abuses Has to Go Over, Because It Is Decided to Be New Legislation.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The Pension Appropriation bill, carrying with it the expenditure of \$141,263,850, was passed today without amendment by the House. The efforts of the Democratic members to end alleged frauds amounted to nothing, for their amendments were ruled out on the ground that they were new legislation.

When the debate on the Pension bill was resumed this morning Mr. Brown, of Ohio, attacked the Civil Service law, because it protected some of the pension examining boards appointed under the last Administration. He styled it an "abomination," and was justly applauded by many of his colleagues. He said the soldiers of his district regarded this law as inimical to their interests and he favored its repeal or radical modification. He declared that the President was mistaken when he affirmed that the Civil Service law had the approval of the people. The last Republican State Convention of Ohio had declared against the law, and on that platform he stood.

Mr. Sims, of Tennessee, expressed the opinion that the Dingley law would not supply sufficient revenue for the increasing pension expenditures. This drew out an important statement from Mr. Dingley regarding the prospective revenues and expenditures for the coming fiscal year.

Mr. Dingley Explains. The statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, he said, had caused much misapprehension owing to the fact that under a new provision of law he had been obliged to include estimates of expenditures, \$73,000,000, for public works which neither he nor the Secretary of War nor any other well-informed person believed would be expended. Counting this, the estimated deficit, he said, will be \$24,000,000.

He said he violated no confidence when he said that the Secretary of the Treasury and the President were confident that the receipts next year would exceed the expenditures. Mr. Dingley said he took it for granted that Congress would exercise reasonable economy. It was not expected that the expenditures for public works next year would exceed \$30,000,000. Continuing, Mr. Dingley pointed out the fact that the actual cost of the administration of the Government, the ordinary expenses per capita, had remained about stationary for many years. The cost was about \$2.50 per capita. At the present time the expenditures were slightly in excess of \$5 but \$2 per capita went for pensions, and about 50 cents for interest on the public debt.

The estimate of the Ways and Means Committee had been that the tariff law, with other receipts, would bring in an income of five and one-eighth dollars per capita, and Mr. Dingley declared that when the expenditures were brought within that limit there will be no difficulty. The estimated deficit for the present year, not counting the money obtained and to be obtained from the Pacific Railroads, was \$28,000,000. The anticipatory importations had, Mr. Dingley argued, placed in the Treasury before July 1, \$38,000,000. For the coming fiscal year, he said, the imports had reduced the deficit last year from \$56,000,000 to \$18,000,000, inasmuch as the importations were for consumption this year. Mr. Dingley contended that in equity that sum should be properly charged to the receipts of the current year.

Actually a Surplus. If they were so charged, instead of a deficit there would be a surplus this year of \$10,000,000. Mr. Dingley figured out a surplus of exactly that amount (\$10,000,000) for the coming fiscal year. He described the steady manner in which the revenues had been increasing at the rate of one or two million a month. Although December was generally a bad month for importations, he said that if the increase for the first nine days of this month were continued the receipts this month would in-



De Graffentried, of Texas, and His Private Secretary.

crease from \$25,000,000 in November to \$27,000,000 in December.

During the five-minute debate Mr. Linney, Republican, of North Carolina, made an argument in favor of overruling the Civil Service law, which set the galleries in a roar. He believed that the spoils belonged to the victors. It was the only vote to succeed. He flourished aloft a picture from a comic paper, representing New York overrun by Tammany tigers.

"Look at this picture," he shouted. "The tigers surrounded by myriads of little tigers. How would the tiger look surrounded by monkeys and mice?" He eulogized the stalwarts of the party who had "stuck to their friends." All amendments offered, including those announced by Mr. Allen yesterday, were voted down or ruled out on points of order. The bill was then reported to the House and passed.

RICHARDSON'S TIN BOX.

Motion in Court That the Son of the Dead Millionaire Be Required to Produce It.

The will of the late Joseph Richardson, the eccentric millionaire of "Spite House," was again before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday on a motion to compel the Union Trust Company to deposit in the hands of J. Jaffred Butler, the temporary administrator of the estate, securities valued at about \$200,000.

Wheeler H. Peckham, counsel for the children of the testator, opposed the motion. The stocks were owned, he said, by Miss Emily Emmett, a niece of the deceased. Mr. Davies then moved that George Richardson be compelled to surrender to the temporary administrator any property, real or personal, belonging to his father's estate, and also to decide what the contents of a tin box supposed to have once been in Joseph Richardson's safe in the vaults of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company were, and the location and extent of any property belonging to his father at the time of his death.

"Mr. Richardson," continued Mr. Davies, "was supposed to have been worth several millions of dollars, but we can find comparatively little, and his son and daughter have refused to give us any information as to his property. We think we should have a general inquiry as to George Richardson's actions as to this box." The motion went over for a week.

PRISON DOORS OPEN FOR RIVERA.

Insurgent General Sails from Havana for His Home at Cadiz.

JUAN COSIO IS DEAD.

Cousin of Evangelina Cisneros Passes Away in Camp in Puerto Principe Province.

BLANCO GIVES A RECEPTION

Consul-General Lee Presents Two Officers of the Marine Hospital Service, Who Are to Investigate Yellow Fever.

Havana, Dec. 10.—General Rius Rivera has at last been released from La Cabaña fortress. He was captured in March last, at the head of the insurgents in the province of Pinar del Rio.

Recently he was pardoned by a royal decree. He sailed to-day for his home at Cadiz by the steamer Colon. She also carried back to Spain 800 sick and wounded Spanish troops.

Juan Cosio, cousin of Senorita Evangelina Cisneros, who was in charge of the insurgent dynamite corps in the province of Puerto Principe, died at the insurgent camp.

Marshal Blanco, the Captain-General, held a reception at the Palace last night. There was a large attendance, especially of politicians and bankers. The United States Consul-General, General Fitzgibbon Lee, introduced to the Captain-General Passed Assistant Surgeon Eugene Washlin and Passed Assistant Surgeon H. D. Geddings, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, who have been specially detailed by President McKinley to establish a laboratory here for the purpose of investigating the cause and nature of yellow fever, in which they have been previously engaged at New Orleans.

The insurgents have burned the candle of the plantation of San Jose, this province, belonging to Miss Lacoste. General Pando has ordered the construction of forts at the fords in the River Cauto, north of Manzanillo, in the province of Santiago de

SAGASTA'S HOPE IS WAR WITH AMERICA.

Foreign Diplomat Says a Quarrel Will Be Forced Upon Us.

PREMIER IS DESPERATE.

Carlists' Threats and His Party's Welfare Force Him to Fight.

MORE TROUBLE FOR DE LOME

Attacks Made on the Spanish Minister at Madrid—He Is Ready to Go Home at Any Time.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—The diplomats here agree that a crisis is imminent in Spain, and construe Sagasta's startling utterance upon the question of intervention as the keynote of the new propaganda. One member of a foreign legation, who is very conversant with the Spanish situation and close to the Spanish leaders, said to-day: "Sagasta's chief enemies are the Carlists, who proclaim that the blood and treasure of the country have been poured out under the rule of a woman in the interest of her son; that the present dynasty does not care for the honor of Spain so much as the preservation of their hold on the monarchy. In the present aspect of affairs they have made numerous converts. They are calling attention to the sale law, which has never been repealed, and which prevents a woman from ruling Spain. While this does not apply in the case of a Queen Regent, it has an influence on the population."

"The significance of this crisis is that Sagasta can not resign under the circumstances. His only resort will be to face a war with the United States. Should he surrender his portfolio it would forever disgrace the Liberal party. Therefore, unless he can bring superhuman aid to his support he will be forced into such an attitude toward the United States as would be intolerable to any self-respecting nation. Sagasta would avoid war if possible, but there is no other hope for him. He is a sick man and he is weakening under the load which he is obliged to carry. His policy is vacillating and therefore will make him no friends. Sagasta must fight or resign. Resignation is death to his party. Therefore he will choose the alternative and trust to the future."

The Spanish Minister, Senor De Lome, has more troubles. The renewed attacks on him at home have caused him to again call the attention of Sagasta to the fact that his resignation is already in his hands. He insists that he must have the undivided and devoted support of his Government, or he is incapable of rendering efficient service.

RICH, BUT TREATED FREE.

Doctor, Learning His Circumstances, Sues for a Full Fee and Wins.

William Floyd, of Ford & Newins, wholesale grocers, No. 177 South street, who lives at No. 214 Rodney street, Brooklyn, was sued in the Civil District Court for \$200 by Dr. Frank Borntown, an eye specialist, for services in removing a cataract from the left eye.

Dr. Borntown testified yesterday that Mr. Floyd went in February, 1896, to the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, of which the doctor is visiting physician, and asked to have an operation performed, representing himself as very poor, and complaining of hard times. Dr. Borntown reduced the rate from \$15 to \$5 a week. Floyd remained in the hospital twenty-six days. A nephew of Floyd came to the hospital and happened to tell Dr. Borntown that Floyd was worth \$150,000.

Floyd admitted that he had complained of hard times, but did not remember that he had said he was in dire circumstances. After much contradictory testimony, Justice McKean decided in favor of Dr. Borntown.

Grand Jury Will Investigate Evans.

The charge made by James Hancock, of No. 5 Sylvan place, that Lawyer Amos H. Evans, of No. 309 Broadway, sought to have him sign a false affidavit offering money if he would do so, will be investigated by the Grand Jury. Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, yesterday, instructed District Attorney O'Brien to place the matter before the Grand Jury at once.

Setback for Magistrate Hedges.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision reversing an order granted by Justice Russell for the appointment of a referee in the suit of Job E. Hedges, against the Methodist Protestant Church of the village of Williamsburg, for a balance of \$2,333.05, alleged to be due for professional services. A jury will now hear the case.

RATCLIFFE'S WIFE FIRM.

Five Jurors Already Selected to Try the Actor for Cruel Assault Upon Her.

Five jurors have been impaneled for the trial of Edward J. Ratcliffe, the actor, whose wife charges him with the amount of personal injury which is comprehended under the legal term of "assault in the second degree."

Although the case has been postponed five times, and there have been some indications that it would be settled out of court, there is no doubt now but it will go on, and Mrs. Ratcliffe will tell all the details of the alleged cruelty of her husband, who has been known as the "matinee idol" on account of the charming way in which he played the model husband on the stage.

Ratcliffe was present yesterday, accompanied by his counsel, M. L. Towne. Mrs. Ratcliffe sat with her counsel. Counsel Towne specially questioned each juror as to whether he had any objection to the theatrical profession as a means of earning a livelihood, and whether the accusation of an assault such as his client was charged with, would prejudice him before hearing the evidence.

The accused, both husband and wife, in the course of questioning remarked that, in his opinion, the infliction of physical chastisement of a wife might depend on circumstances; he was excused by consent of both sides.

The case will be resumed in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions on Monday morning.

BROKER LEAVES PRISON.

Albert H. Smith, of This City, Released from Sing Sing After Serving Seven Years.

Albert H. Smith, formerly a broker in New York, but for the last seven years a convict in the State prison, was released from Sing Sing yesterday, his time having been shortened by Governor Black.

Smith was sentenced to seventeen years in prison in December, 1890, for forgery. He was prior to that a member of the firm of Mills, Robinson & Smith. He became involved and resorted to forgery. He is now fifty-two years of age. His wife has died since he entered the prison.

Warden Sage said last evening he was sorry to lose Smith. He called him the best prisoner ever in Sing Sing. He gave no trouble while he was in jail, and was head bookkeeper of all the industries of the prison. Smith came to this city late in the afternoon with a friend, who had gone to Sing Sing to meet him.

Thousands of men will welcome the news that a most successful remedy has been found for sexual weakness, such as impotency, shrunken organs, nervous debility, lost manhood, night emissions, premature discharges and all other results of self-abuse and excess. It cures any case of the difficulty, suffering men to let other men know about it. He will therefore send the receipt giving the various ingredients to be used, so that a man at a trifling expense can cure himself. He sends the receipt free, and all the reader need do is to send his name and address, stating he is not writing out of curiosity but wishes to give the remedy a trial. It is a genuine cure and is exact to be glad to have such an opportunity as this.

Men Cured Free.

The Private Formula of a Noted Physician Sent Free to All Who Write.

WEAKENED MANKIND MAY NOW GRASP A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.